

Name: _____

Read from the introduction to Consequences of Social Class,

1. Define:
social class:

wealth:

power:

power elite:

prestige:

status :

status consistency:

status inconsistency

2. What is the difference between wealth and income?

3. Who do you think is more powerful, the President or Bill Gates? Why?

4. Who (social groups, no names please) is the power elite in our school **among students? Among adults?**

5. In what ways do people at FCAHS display their “prestige”?

On the 10.2 Table on Occupational Prestige, what occupation was rated higher or lower than you thought it would?

6. Explain on example of status inconsistency:

7. Explain and give an example of what Erik Wright meant by **contradictory class location**:

8. Look at figure 10.5, The US Class Social Ladder. To which social class do you think you belong? Will you still be there after you graduate from college, or do you think it's likely you'll move up or down?

9. Why does the author place the homeless in their own social class, not on the ladder?

Please read and answer the following questions and define the terms

TERMS

1. intergenerational mobility:

2. upward social mobility:

3. downward social mobility:

4. structural mobility:

5. exchange mobility:

6. poverty:

7. poverty line:

8. feminization of poverty:

9. culture of poverty:

10. deferred gratification:

11. Horatio Alger myth:

QUESTIONS

1. Give an example of structural mobility:
2. Why do sociologists consider structural factor changes as having the biggest impact on social mobility?
3. List two ways in which moving up the social ladder can be painful:
4. List 3 problems with the official way to measure of poverty:
5. According to Henslin, why does neither political party wants to redraw the poverty line to make it more accurate?
6. For each of the myths about the poor, write down a fact or facts you did not know beforehand or that you found surprising:

Myth	Surprising or new fact, OR already knew this!
1. Most poor people are lazy. They are poor because they don't want to work.	
2. Poor people are trapped in a cycle of poverty that few escape.	
3. Most of the poor are African Americans or Latinos	
4. Most poor are single mothers and their children	
5. Most of the poor live in the inner city	

6. The poor live on welfare.	
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7. List two facts about the geography of poverty:

8. Even though the more educated you are the less likely you are to be poor, **what else is** a large factor in impacting the poverty rate?

9. What are the 3 major causes of the feminization of poverty?

10. Why have the rates for poverty for the elderly declined?

11. According to statistics in your book, what is one of the main causes of child poverty?

12. Why does most poverty come about?

13. For how long do most people in the US stay in poverty?

14. If many people move out poverty within a year, why does the poverty rate tend to remain steady?

15. Describe the two main explanations for poverty given in your book:

social structure:

characteristics of individuals:

16. What is the difference between the “deserving” and “undeserving” poor?

17. Today, what is the maximum amount of time a person can collect welfare?

18. Explain one criticism of the welfare reform act:

19. What do conflict theorists say is the purpose of welfare?

20. How does the lack of deferred gratification contribute to people remaining in poverty?

21. How does belief in the Horatio Alger myth affect the way Americans look and act towards poverty?